



Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA

Customer ID: 4087

Certificate: 48-C-0003

Site: 001

CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

TOPEKA ZOO

635 S W GAGE BLVD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jul-26-2010

TOPEKA, KS 66606

3.84 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

Numerous flies were observed on and around a feeding area in the outdoor portion of the gorilla exhibit containing one female gorilla. Facility representatives stated that no fly control program was currently being used in the outdoor portion of the exhibit. Flies can transmit diseases to the animals and contaminate the animal areas and feed. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds and mammalian pests.

To be corrected by 12 August 2010.

3.125 (a)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

On 17 April 2010, the daily zoo keeper report referenced a visitor dropping a plastic tumbler cup into an outdoor exhibit containing two bears. One of the bears was observed chewing on the cup prior to its retrieval. On 4 June 2010, the daily zoo keeper report referenced a visitor dropping a "sippy cup" into an outdoor exhibit containing two bears. One of the bears was observed chewing on the cup. Also, on 11 June 2010, the daily zoo keeper report referenced a visitor dropping a plastic bottle into an enclosure containing two bears. Facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury. The facility must develop and implement a maintenance plan which ensures that all animal facilities are maintained in good repair and protect the animals from injury at all times.

This item also non compliant on 14 April 2010, and 12 August 2009.

Prepared By:

NATALIE COOPER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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Jul-27-2010

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Inspection Report

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

In the "A and M" building, the indoor portion of the hippopotamus enclosure had areas on the vertical bars and bottom portion of the concrete walls (entrance into the shift stall) with areas of peeling paint, and rust. These areas were observed with embedded grime, hair and fecal material, and therefore were not able to be cleaned appropriately. The facility must maintain all surfaces in good repair in order to facilitate acceptable cleaning and husbandry practices and protect the health of the animals. The facility must repair/replace the aforementioned surfaces and ensure that all surfaces are maintained in good repair at all times.

To be corrected by 27 September 2010.

3.131 (d)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Two female lions were observed to have lesions on their ears consistent with repeated fly bites. The skin on the top of their ears was covered with a dark brown-black material, and one ear was observed to have fresh blood present. Numerous flies were observed on and around the lions' ears, and both lions were observed shaking their heads and twitching their ears. Although the lions are currently being treated with fly spray and topical wound ointment, facility representatives stated that the outdoor portion of the exhibit had not been treated for flying insects yet this year. Biting flies can cause discomfort, and can transmit diseases to the animals. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds and mammalian pests.

This item was also non compliant on 13 January 2010, and 12 August 2009.

The inspection on 26-27 July 2010, and the exit conference on 27 July 2010 were conducted with Natalie R. Cooper, VMO, Jennifer Schmitz, ACI and facility representatives.

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NATALIE COOPER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA

Customer ID: 4087

Certificate: 48-C-0003

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CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

TOPEKA ZOO

635 S W GAGE BLVD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-10-2010

TOPEKA, KS 66606

2.131 (c) (1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

On 6 May 2010, a bobcat was found to be missing from his enclosure around 6:30 am. Facility employees along with law enforcement performed a grid search of the grounds and did not find the bobcat. At approximately 9:40 am, members of the public were granted admission to the zoo. Shortly thereafter, a keeper located the bobcat adjacent to the Pallas Cat exhibit (approximately 30 yards from the bobcat enclosure). The zoo was again closed and the cat was successfully immobilized and returned to his enclosure. While the bobcat was not in its enclosure the facility failed to provide a barrier between the general viewing public and the bobcat. During public exhibition, sufficient distance and/or barriers must be present between the animals and the public to assure the safety of both the animals and the public. The licensee must ensure that sufficient distance and/or public barriers are maintained between the animals and the general viewing public at all times.

This item also non compliant on 12 April 2010.

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals

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Inspection Report

inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

On the 6 May 2010, an unauthorized person gained access to the zoo by cutting the perimeter fence north of the Gage Shelter House. The unauthorized person then destroyed the lock mechanism on the bobcat enclosure, allowing the animal to exit the enclosure. A similar incident occurred in August of 2009. At that time the unauthorized person gained access to the zoo by cutting the chains of a gate (approximately 15 feet from the point of entry 6 May 2010) and then proceeded to again destroy the lock mechanism on the bobcat enclosure, allowing the animal to exit the enclosure. According to facility representatives, after the August 2009 incident, area law enforcement was asked to perform more drive by inspections of the facility. Also, the gate where the unauthorized person entered the facility was welded to the support pole, and could not be opened. A security light was also mounted on a nearby building in order to provide supplemental illumination to the area.

After the 6 May 2010 incident, the facility repaired the breach in the fence, and cleared the tall brush from the fence line to allow for easier viewing of the fence line to local police officers who perform random drive by patrols. Despite these changes, zoo employees noticed on 17 May 2010 that the perimeter fence had again been breached. This time the perimeter fencing on the east side of the zoo had been cut. The facility currently does not employ night security guards, and zoo keepers are not present at the facility for round the clock surveillance.

The perimeter fence is not constructed in such a way as to prevent unauthorized persons from going through it, nor have previous attempts by the facility been successful in keeping unauthorized persons from entering the facility. The current perimeter fence does not protect the safety of the animals contained in the facility. The facility must construct the perimeter fencing so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility.

To be corrected by 1 August 2010.

This focused inspection which addresses the release of a bobcat and perimeter fence issues was conducted on 10 May 2010 with Natalie R. Cooper, VMO and facility representatives. An exit conference was conducted on 2 June 2010.

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NATALIE COOPER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA

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CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

TOPEKA ZOO

635 S W GAGE BLVD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Apr-12-2010

TOPEKA, KS 66606

2.40 (a) (1) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.

(1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor

The licensee was unable to provide inspectors with a Program of Veterinary Care which addresses all covered species housed at the facility. When a facility employs a part-time attending veterinarian, a written, up to date Program of Veterinary Care, which accurately reflects the arrangement of veterinary care for all covered species housed at the facility, is required in order to ensure all animals receive appropriate veterinary care, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must ensure that they are able to provide inspectors with a current written Program of Veterinary Care, which addresses all covered species and has been developed in conjunction with the attending veterinarian. The Program of Veterinary Care must be kept current at all times.

This item was also non-compliant on 11 January 2010.

2.131 (b) (1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(b)(1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

On 12 April 2010, a male hippopotamus was observed to be locked in the indoor portion of his enclosure without access to the pool area. The keepers reported that this animal was denied access to the pool for periods of up to 8 hours a day. The animal was observed to be lying on the floor facing the door that leads to the pool. He was vocalizing, breathing rapidly and displaying behavioral signs of stress. On 13 April 2010, he was observed while granted pool access, and was calmly resting beside the pool, showing no signs of behavioral stress. Animals must be handled in a manner which does not cause behavioral stress or unnecessary discomfort. The hippopotamus is a

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Inspection Report

semi-aquatic species, and should be allowed ready access to water in order to reduce stress and discomfort. The licensee must develop a plan to allow all animals to be handled in a manner which does not cause unnecessary stress, harm, or discomfort.

This item was also non-compliant on 28 September 2009, and 13 January 2010.

2.131 (c) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

The public barrier on the right side of the outdoor portion of the Fishing Cat enclosure did not provide sufficient separation between the public and the animals. The space between the public barrier and the enclosure measured 32 " and an inspector was easily able to reach around the side of the barrier and touch the wire primary enclosure. During public exhibition, sufficient distance and/or barriers must be present between the animals and the public to assure the safety of the animals and the public. The licensee must ensure that sufficient distance and/or public barriers are maintained between the animals and the general viewing public.

This item was corrected on 13 April 2010.

3.75 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including perches, shelves, swings, boxes, houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures or objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Furniture-type fixtures or objects must be sturdily constructed and must be strong enough to provide for the safe activity and welfare of nonhuman primates. Floors may be made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material that can be readily cleaned, or can be removed or replaced whenever cleaning does not eliminate odors, diseases, pests, insects, or vermin. Any surfaces that come in contact with nonhuman primates must:

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface

In the outdoor portion of the lemur enclosure, a flat metal area (approximately 1.5') that was excessively rusted was observed on the wire adjacent to the gate on the far right side. This area of excessive rust does not allow for adequate cleaning and sanitization. The licensee must repair or replace the rusted area, and develop a continual maintenance plan to address rust throughout the primate areas.

This item was corrected on 13 April 2010.

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3.81 (b)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

(b) Environmental enrichment. The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing noninjurious species-typical activities. Species differences should be considered when determining the type or methods of enrichment. Examples of environmental enrichments include providing perches, swings, mirrors, and other increased cage complexities; providing objects to manipulate; varied food items; using foraging or task-oriented feeding methods; and providing interaction with the care giver or other familiar and knowledgeable person consistent with personnel safety precautions.

In the outdoor lemur enclosure there were no areas for the lemurs to climb or perch. Lemurs are an arboreal species, and thus should be provided with perches and climbing surfaces in order to satisfy their physical environmental needs. The licensee must develop and implement an environmental enrichment program which addresses each specific species physical environmental enrichment needs.

This item was corrected on 13 April 2010.

3.125 (a)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

On 13 March 2010, the daily zoo keeper report referenced an incident where a visitor dropped a paper zoo map into an outdoor exhibit containing two black bears. One of the bears was observed to be chewing on the map. On 29 March 2010, the daily zoo keeper report referenced an incident where a visitor dropped a stuffed toy and a pair of sunglasses into an outdoor exhibit containing two black bears. One of the bears was observed to be choking on an eye from the stuffed toy and subsequently spit it out. The stuffed toy was found with the eyes and stuffing material missing, and the sunglasses were found missing a plastic lens and an ear piece. Facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury. The facility must develop and implement a maintenance plan which ensures that all animal facilities are maintained in good repair and protect the animals from injury at all times.

This item was also non-compliant on 12 August 2009.

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NATALIE COOPER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

In the Commissary, an open bag of cat food was observed on a counter top. Food should be stored adequately in order to protect from deterioration, mold or contamination by vermin. The licensee must store all food in a manner which protects it from deterioration, mold or contamination.

To be corrected by 14 April 2010.

3.132

EMPLOYEES.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

During the period between 1 January 2010 and 12 April 2010, the daily elephant reports stated that the elephants feet were not inspected at least 9 times for one elephant and at least 11 times for the other elephant. It was also observed that full baths were only given to both elephants twice during the month of March. One elephant received only one full bath during February and the other received two full baths during February. In January they both received full baths once per week for three of the weeks. The Elephant Program Manual states each elephant should have all of their feet inspected on a daily basis, and for the health of the elephants skin, complete baths should be done a minimum of 2 times per week. The Zookeeper II stated that the foot inspections and baths were not completed as outlined in the manual due to staff time constraints, and that sometimes there are not enough people to get all the required tasks completed. A sufficient number of adequately trained employees must be maintained in order to maintain professionally acceptable husbandry practices, and protect the health and well being of the animals. The facility must maintain a sufficient number of adequately trained employees in order to maintain professionally acceptable husbandry practices at all times.

To be corrected by 30 June 2010.

This routine inspection was conducted with facility representatives, Natalie R. Cooper, VMO, Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO and Jennifer Schmitz, ACI. A thorough exit conference was conducted on 14 April 2010.

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CITY OF TOPEKA

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Certificate: 48-C-0003

TOPEKA ZOO

Site: 001

635 S W GAGE BLVD

CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

TOPEKA, KS 66606

Date: Jan-11-2010

2.40 (a) (1)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section. (1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor;

The attending veterinarian at the facility is currently employed on a part time basis. The facility does not have a written program of veterinary care. When attending veterinarians are employed on a part-time basis, a written program of veterinary care must be developed in order to ensure that the animals receive adequate veterinary care. The facility must develop a written program of veterinary care with the attending veterinarian and make it available to the inspectors upon request.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: February 15, 2010

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) (2) Each dealer and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

Medical records for three animals undergoing medical treatment were examined. Entries documenting veterinary care were not sufficiently detailed to meet generally accepted veterinary professional standards. Information concerning medical observations, examination findings, treatment plans, diagnosis/differential diagnoses, and/or details concerning treatments plans and criteria or schedule for re-evaluation by the attending veterinarian were not included. Medical records should be sufficiently comprehensive to demonstrate the delivery of adequate health care, and the health records system should be consistent with professional standards.

Prepared By:

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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Inspection Report

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on September 28 and August 12, 2009.

2.131 (b) (1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(b) (1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort

During the process of being captured and anesthetized for a medical procedure, a Fishing cat sustained injuries to her mouth and back toes. The trauma on her hind feet required stitches on most of her back toes and in some instances exposed bone. Handling of all animals must be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in order to prevent injuries and protect the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must ensure that all handling of animals is done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on September 28, 2009

3.75 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

The exhaust fan in a room used to house two lemurs was making a continuous, metallic, clanking sound at the time of the inspection. Exposure to chronic noises can result in stress in the animals. The licensee must ensure that housing facilities for nonhuman primates are kept in good repair at all times.

This non-compliant item was corrected at the time of the inspection.

3.81 (c)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

c) Special considerations. Certain nonhuman primates must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian. Nonhuman primates requiring special attention are the following: (4) Individually housed nonhuman primates that are unable to see and hear nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species;

A gorilla and a golden lion tamarin at the facility are each housed individually. The facility does not have documented

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Inspection Report

plans, developed considering the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian, to provide these animals special attention regarding enhancement of the environment. Individually housed nonhuman primates require special consideration in order to ensure that their psychological needs are met in order to protect their health and well-being. The licensee, in cooperation with the attending veterinarian, must develop, document and follow an environment enrichment plan for each of these individually housed nonhuman primates based on the needs of each species.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: February 1, 2010

3.81

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

The facility's plan for environment enhancement is not detailed enough to ensure that it is adequate to promote the psychological well-being of the nonhuman primates. Plans for environmental enhancement are required in order to ensure that the psychological needs of the animals are met. The licensee must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement that is in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards and as directed by the attending veterinarian.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: March 1, 2010

3.131

REPEAT

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Numerous flies are present on the mulch substrate, water dish, and food scraps present on the floor of an indoor enclosure housing two African crested porcupines. A facility representative stated that the flies have been present for approximately 1 month and that the mulch had not been fully changed out since August 30, 2009. Two fly traps were present up on a branch in the enclosure, but the flies were primarily located on the ground. Flies can transmit diseases to the animals and contaminate the animal areas and feed. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds, and mammalian pests.

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on August 12, 2009.

Prepared By:

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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Inspection Report

This routine inspection was conducted by Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Jennifer Schmitz, ACI, and Natalie Cooper, VMO on January 11 and 12, 2010. An exit conference was conducted on January 13, 2010.

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KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA

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TOPEKA ZOO

Site: 001

635 S W GAGE BLVD

CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Sep-28-2009

TOPEKA, KS 66606

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

1) A Pallas' cat had a reduced appetite for 8 days prior to its death and abnormal behavior before being found dead in its enclosure. Medical records do not indicate that the animal was assessed by a veterinarian or that any veterinary care was provided for this animal. Necropsy and histopathology records indicated that the cat had "endotoxemia secondary to maggot infestation" and "moderate hepatic lipidosis."

2) A rabbit was found unable to stand in its enclosure. Medical records indicate that the veterinarian examined the animal, diagnosed a severe maggot infestation, and elected to euthanize him. The medical record entry on the day of the animal's euthanasia indicated that the animal had a history of having "fecal material adhered to the fur around the perineum." Neither the medical record nor the keeper records prior to the day of the animal's death indicate that fecal accumulation was present or the animal received preventative care such as hair coat maintenance to prevent fecal accumulation and subsequent medical complications.

3) Animal records indicate that a pronghorn was isolated in a barn because of a reduced appetite, reduced activity level, and increased respiratory rate and effort. Records do not indicate any change or improvement in the animal's condition, but the animal was allowed to have access to the other pronghorns over night. The pronghorn was found dead in the morning.

4) A chevrotain was found recumbent with a body temperature that was <92 degrees F. Records indicate that supportive care was provided and the animal's temperature rose to 92.6 degrees F. Forty-five minutes later the animal was placed in a crate, left alone, and then found dead. The medical record does not state what, if any, treatments were provided to the animal within the crate. The veterinarian can not remember what care the animal was provided.

The licensee must ensure that the facility maintains an adequate program of veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Medical records must contain sufficient detail to demonstrate the delivery of adequate health care. The facility must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

Prepared By:

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This is a repeat non-compliant item.

2.131 (b) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(b) (1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

A male and female orangutan, known to be incompatible, were inadvertently introduced into the same enclosure. The male attacked the female, causing her physical harm and distress. It took facility 1 hour and 15 minutes to separate the animals. All handling of animals must be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The facility must ensure that all handling of animals is done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

TO BE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY

3.133

REPEAT

SEPARATION.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

Three Indian flying foxes died as a result of injuries from an alligator housed in the same multi-species exhibit. Animals must not be housed with any animals that cause them discomfort or interfere with their health. The licensee must ensure that all animals housed in the same primary enclosure are compatible and that animals are not housed near other animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

This is a repeat non-compliant item.

This routine inspection was conducted on September 28 and 29, 2009 by Kathryn Ziegerer, VMO, Tanya Tims, SACS, and facility representative. An exit conference was conducted on September 29, 2009.

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(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

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Title:



Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA

Customer ID: 4087

Certificate: 48-C-0003

Site: 001

CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

TOPEKA ZOO

635 S W GAGE BLVD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-12-2009

TOPEKA, KS 66606

2.40 (b) (2) DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

Two vials of expired anesthetic drugs were present at the facility: medetomidine 20 mg/ml (EXP 11/2008) and ketamine 200 mg/ml (EXP 12/2008). A vial of "Yobine", an injectable anesthetic reversal agent, expired June 2009. Expired medications may not work as expected and could harm the animals. As part of the facility's program of adequate veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all medications used for the animals are not expired.

A leopard was given a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug for a period of time that exceeds the generally accepted duration of treatment for this drug in this species. The leopard died after nine days of treatment. Veterinary medical records indicated that the differential diagnoses were "renal disease/failure (toxic insult), gastritis," and on necropsy the animal had "gastric mucosal erosions and hemorrhagic mucosae." The histopathology report indicated that the animal had renal medullary necrosis and that "this lesion usually is associated with administration of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs." The licensee must ensure that the facility maintains an adequate program of veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries,

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

2.40 (b) (3)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and

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Inspection Report

accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian;

---Veterinary medical records indicate that a tamandua was emaciated at the time of his death. Keeper records for the 2.5 months previous to this date do not include any notations indicating that the keeper staff recognized any changes in the animal's body condition, health, or behavior. The last weight documented by the facility was approximately 6 months prior to the animal's death.

---A facility representative indicated that keepers are sometimes unable to locate animals within a large multi-species exhibit for an extended period of time.

Effective daily observation is required in order to ensure that timely and accurate information concerning the health, behavior, and well-being of the animals is conveyed to the attending veterinarian. As part of the facility's program of adequate veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all animals are observed on a daily basis.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

2.131

DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(e) When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status, and acclimation.

Veterinary medical records concerning an adult hippopotamus state "keeper reported that she was circling in the indoor pool, disoriented, head-pressing beneath the ramp. When the staff called her, she was ataxic, and ran into the wall. Then she became sternally recumbent in the corner of the pool...Pool was being drained. Remaining pool water temperature was 108 F." The records indicate that the animal's rectal body temperature was measured at 105.3, 106.5 and 106.4 degrees F. Despite administration of veterinary care, the animal died later that day after continuing ataxia and seizures. The keepers do not routinely monitor the temperature of the pool. The licensee must ensure that animals are never subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

3.75 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, debris, garbage, water, and any other fluids and wastes, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risk. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal wastes and water are rapidly eliminated and the animals stay dry. Disposal and

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drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump ponds, settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, insects, pests, and vermin infestation. If drip or constant flow watering devices are used to provide water to the animals, excess water must be rapidly drained out of the animal areas by gutters or pipes so that the animals stay dry. Standing puddles of water in animal areas must be mopped up or drained so that the animals remain dry. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must not be kept in food storage or food preparation areas, food freezers, food refrigerators, and animal areas.

In the TRF food storage and preparation area used for nonhuman primates and other animals, a trashcan containing waste material was uncovered. Small flying insects were observed in and around the trashcan. Open containers of waste materials can create odors and attract insects that could contaminate the food. The licensee must ensure that all trash containers in housing facilities and food storage/preparation areas are leakproof and have tightly fitted lids on them at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: August 17, 2009

3.84 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

In an enclosure housing 2 tamarins, excessive rodent activity was noted. Inspectors observed mice entering and exiting burrows on the ground of the enclosure and climbing on branches placed in the enclosure as perches. Rodents can transmit diseases to the animals and contaminate the animal areas and feed. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds, and mammalian pests.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 15, 2009

3.125 (a)

DIRECT NCI

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

Keeper notes concerning a 17 day old lion cub stated: "I observed one of the cubs up on the shelf in unit 1." The adult lion "jumped up onto the shelf a couple of times but didn't bring the cub down. It eventually went over the edge, landed on a pile of straw on its back". The shelf was between 3 feet 1 inch and 3 feet

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Inspection Report

6 inches off the enclosure floor, which was constructed of concrete and covered with straw. The cub was found dead later that afternoon. Histopathology results showed that the cub's "left kidney had a locally extensive area of acute hemorrhage, likely secondary to the fall." All enclosures for animals must protect the animals from injuries. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures protect the animals from injuries at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

At least two expired food items were observed in animal food preparation areas: 1 can of chunk light tuna (expiration date Nov 10, 2008) and 1 jar of grape jelly (use by 01/12/07). Expired food items may no longer be wholesome and palatable and may become contaminated. The licensee must ensure that all food items are within date, wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: August 17, 2009

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Inspectors observed excessive pest activity in several locations: In an enclosure housing 1 tamandua, inspectors observed mice entering and exiting burrows on the ground of the enclosure and climbing on branches placed in the enclosure as perches. In an enclosure housing a Southern three-banded armadillo, an excessive amount of flies were observed on the log shelter structure, on the food dish, and on the feed. In an enclosure housing two chevrotains, mice were observed entering and exiting burrows on the ground within the enclosure and on and around the food dish. In an enclosure housing 2 African crested porcupines, mice were observed entering and exiting burrows within the mulch substrate on the enclosure floor. Rodents and flies can transmit diseases to the animals and contaminate the animal areas and feed. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds, and mammalian pests.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 15, 2009

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Inspection Report

3.133

SEPARATION.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

Two sloths were housed in a multi-species exhibit with prehensile-tailed porcupines. One sloth was quilled by a porcupine on one occasion and the other sloth was quilled by a porcupine on 4 occasions prior to the facility separating the animals. Animals must not be housed with any animals that cause them discomfort or interfere with their health. The licensee must ensure that all animals housed in the same primary enclosure are compatible and that animals are not housed near other animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

This routine inspection was conducted by Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Michael Tygart, VMO, and facility representatives on August 12-13, 2009. An exit conference was conducted on August 14, 2009.

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Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA
TOPEKA ZOO
635 S W GAGE BLVD

Customer ID: **4087**
Certificate: **48-C-0003**
Site: 001
CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

TOPEKA, KS 66606

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-27-2008

2.131 (c) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

The public barrier at an enclosure housing two tamarins and a tamandua does not provide sufficient separation between the public and the animals. The distance between the public area was less than arm's length in some locations, making it possible for people to contact animals on through the wire mesh enclosure wall. Animals were observed hanging on to the enclosure wall during the inspection. During public exhibition, sufficient distance and/or barriers must be present between the animals and the public to assure the safety of the animals and the public. Licensee must ensure that sufficient distance and/or public barriers are maintained between the animals and the general viewing public at all times.

To be corrected by June 18, 2008

This inspection was conducted with Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Tanya Tims, SACS, Stephanie Osborne, ACI, and zoo staff on May 27, 2008.

An exit conference was conducted on May 28, 2008.

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